

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin

Vol. XXXVII, No. 959

November 11, 1957

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OF THE
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DEPARTMENT OF
FOREIGN POLICY

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

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November 11, 1957

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan Agree on Closer U.S.-U.K. Cooperation

Following is the text of a Declaration of Common Purpose released at Washington on October 25 at the conclusion of a 3-day meeting between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, together with a joint statement released on October 24 and the exchange of greetings between Secretary Dulles and Mr. Macmillan at the Washington National Airport on October 23.

DECLARATION OF COMMON PURPOSE¹

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, at the end of three days of meetings at which they were assisted by the Secretary of State and the Foreign Secretary and other advisers, issued the following statement:

I.

We have met together as trusted friends of many years who have come to head the governments of our respective countries. These two countries have close and historic ties, just as each has intimate and unbreakable ties with other free countries.

Recognizing that only in the establishment of a just peace can the deepest aspirations of free peoples be realized, the guiding purpose of our deliberations has been the determination of how best to utilize the moral, intellectual and material strength of our two nations in the performance of our full share of those tasks that will more surely and promptly bring about conditions in which peace can prosper. One of these tasks is to provide adequate security for the free world.

¹Released on Oct. 25 by James C. Hagerty, press secretary to the President, and C. Peter Hope, head of the News Department of the British Foreign Office.

The free nations possess vast assets, both material and moral. These in the aggregate are far greater than those of the Communist world. We do not ignore the fact that the Soviet rulers can achieve formidable material accomplishments by concentrating upon selected developments and scientific applications, and by yoking their people to this effort. Despotisms have often been able to produce spectacular monuments. But the price has been heavy. For all peoples yearn for intellectual and economic freedom, the more so if from their bondage they see others manifest the glory of freedom. Even despots are forced to permit freedom to grow by an evolutionary process, or in time there will be violent revolution. This principle is inexorable in its operation. Already it has begun to be noticeable even within the Soviet orbit. If the free nations are steadfast, and if they utilize their resources in harmonious cooperation the totalitarian menace that now confronts them will in good time recede.

In order, however, that freedom may be secure and show its good fruits, it is necessary first that the collective military strength of the free nations should be adequate to meet the threat against them. At the same time, the aggregate of the free world's military expenditure must be kept within limits compatible with individual freedom. Otherwise we risk losing the very liberties which we seek to defend.

These ideas have been the central theme of our conversations which, in part, were participated in by Mr. Spaak, the Secretary-General of NATO.

In application of these ideas, and as an example which we believe can and should spread among the nations of the free world, we reached the following understanding:

II.

1. The arrangements which the nations of the free world have made for collective defense and

mutual help are based on the recognition that the concept of national self-sufficiency is now out of date. The countries of the free world are interdependent and only in genuine partnership, by combining their resources and sharing tasks in many fields, can progress and safety be found. For our part, we have agreed that our two countries will henceforth act in accordance with this principle.

2. Our representatives to the North Atlantic Council will urge an enlarged Atlantic effort in scientific research and development in support of greater collective security and the expansion of current activities of the Task Force working in this field under the Council's decision of last December.²

3. The President of the United States will request the Congress to amend the Atomic Energy Act as may be necessary and desirable to permit of close and fruitful collaboration of scientists and engineers of Great Britain, the United States, and other friendly countries.

4. The disarmament proposals made by the Western representatives on the Disarmament Subcommittee in London³ and approved by all members of NATO are a sound and fair basis for an agreement which would reduce the threat of war and the burden of armaments. The indefinite accumulation of nuclear weapons and the indiscriminate spreading of the capacity to produce them should be prevented. Effective and reliable inspection must be an integral part of initial steps in the control and reduction of armaments.

5. In the absence of such disarmament as we are seeking, international security now depends, not merely on local defensive shields, but upon reinforcing them with the deterrent and retaliatory power of nuclear weapons. So long as the threat of International Communism persists, the free nations must be prepared to provide for their own security. Because the free-world measures are purely defensive and for security against outside threat, the period for which they must be maintained cannot be foreseen. It is not within the capacity of each nation acting alone to make itself fully secure. Only collective measures will suffice. These should preferably be found by implementing the provisions of the United Nations

Charter for forces at the disposal of the Security Council. But if the Soviet Union persists in nullifying these provisions by veto, there must otherwise be developed a greater sense of community security. The framework for this exists in collective defense arrangements now participated in by nearly 50 free nations, as authorized by the Charter. All members of this community, and other free nations which so desire, should possess more knowledge of the total capabilities of security that are in being and in prospect. There should also be provided greater opportunity to assure that this power will in fact be available in case of need for their common security, and that it will not be misused by any nation for purposes other than individual and collective self-defense, as authorized by the Charter of the United Nations.

For our part we regard our possession of nuclear weapons power as a trust for the defense of the free world.

6. Our two countries plan to discuss these ideas with all of their security partners. So far as the North Atlantic Alliance is concerned, the December meeting of the North Atlantic Council may, perhaps, be given a special character in this respect. This has been discussed with the Secretary-General of NATO, Mr. Spaak.

7. In addition to the North Atlantic Treaty, the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, the Baghdad Pact and other security arrangements constitute a strong bulwark against aggression in the various treaty areas. There are also vitally important relationships of a somewhat different character. There is the Commonwealth; and in the Western hemisphere the Organization of American States. There are individual mutual defense agreements to which the United States is a party.

8. We recognize that our collective security efforts must be supported and reinforced by cooperative economic action. The present offers a challenging opportunity for improvement of trading conditions and the expansion of trade throughout the free world. It is encouraging that plans are developing for a European Free Trade Area in association with the European Common Market. We recognize that especially in the less developed countries there should be a steady and significant increase in standards of living and economic development.

² BULLETIN of Jan. 7, 1957, p. 17.

³ *Ibid.*, Sept. 18, 1957, p. 451.

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9. We took note of specific factors in the ideological struggle in which we are engaged. In particular, we were in full agreement that:

Soviet threats directed against Turkey give solemn significance to the obligation, under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, to consider an armed attack against any member of the Alliance as an attack against all;

The reunification of Germany by free elections is essential. At the Geneva Conference of 1955 Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin agreed to this with us and our French allies. Continued repudiation of that agreement and continued suppression of freedom in Eastern Europe undermine international confidence and perpetuate an injustice, a folly and a danger.

III.

The President and the Prime Minister believe that the understandings they have reached will be increasingly effective as they become more widespread between the free nations. By coordinating the strength of all free peoples, safety can be assured, the danger of Communist despotism will in due course be dissipated, and a just and lasting peace will be achieved.

JOINT STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 24¹

At the meeting this morning the President, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Foreign Secretary reported briefly the general sense of their private discussions of last night.

All four stressed the fact that this meeting was being held to study ways in which our two countries can be of greater service to the free world, and towards that end how our joint resources can be pooled and utilized to maximum efficiency.

In this connection, at this morning's meeting the President and the Prime Minister set up two study groups. These are:

1. A group headed by Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Sir Edwin Plowden, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority.
2. A group headed by Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defense

¹Released on Oct. 24 by Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Hope.

and Donald Quarles, Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense.

The Strauss-Plowden group was assigned the duties of making recommendations in the field of nuclear relationship and cooperation.

The Powell-Quarles group was asked to make recommendations in the field of military defense, particularly those problems dealing with missiles and rocketry.

Under the directive of the President and the Prime Minister it was emphasized that the work of these two groups should be guided by the underlying principle of the meeting—namely, how our two countries can be of greater service to the free world.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS, OCTOBER 23

Press release 591 dated October 23

Secretary Dulles:

It is a very great pleasure on behalf of President Eisenhower to welcome here a good and longstanding friend of his and a friend of mine, Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. His coming here in this way for an informal chat of 2 or 3 days with the President illustrates the possibility of modern travel and I hope will set a precedent as to how these things can be done with less formality than has been the custom in the past. That is a good thing to practice as between countries of the free world. We know the Communist world is held together by force. The free world is held together by understanding, and it is never wise to take these understandings for granted. They need constantly to be renewed, strengthened, and vitalized.

We have just had here the wonderful visit of Her Majesty the Queen, the Head of the British Commonwealth of Nations. That has given us an opportunity to demonstrate the warmth and affection which the American people feel for that wonderful personality.

That, now followed by the visit of the Prime Minister, will give us an additional opportunity to tie together not just the United States and the Commonwealth nations but all free nations who need to cooperate and work together if we are to demonstrate the fruits of freedom and to wage successfully the struggle which is imposed upon us.

Prime Minister Macmillan:

Mr. Secretary, it is a great honor to be here and to be received by you here today. Just a few hours ago I saw Her Majesty the Queen, upon her return. I need hardly tell you the delight, pleasure, that she expressed at the wonderful reception which she received from you all. I have now come once more to a country with which I have many ties, links, and many friends. And it is an opportunity, as Secretary Dulles has said—we'll have a quiet talk among friends.

It is not very long since the President and Mr. Dulles, with me and our Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, were in Bermuda.⁵ But a good

deal has happened since then, and we all felt that it was time for another meeting.

There really is no substitute for the sort of personal talks that we can have in the next few days. Our meetings will be working meetings, and you will not expect me to guess at what will come out of them. But they certainly only have one purpose—to improve the friendship and extend the cooperation between our two countries. In all those fields, and there are many, where we work together with all our allies and friends, our purpose—our common purpose—is to preserve the freedom of all peoples of the world and to give all peoples a chance to a full and peaceful life.

Queen Elizabeth II Visits the United States

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in the United States on October 16 for a 5-day visit to Williamsburg and Jamestown, Va., Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y. Following are texts of toasts offered at various official functions, together with the exchange of greetings at the airport and a list of the members of the Queen's official party.

STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 17

Toast of President Eisenhower:

White House press release dated October 17

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, my friends: There have been a few times in my life when I have wished that the gift of eloquence might have been conferred upon me. This evening is one of those times. More than this, I know that each guest at this table fervently would pray that I could have had that gift, because through me each of us would like to say what we know is in America's heart: Welcome to our distinguished royal couple that have come

to us to this country, making their first visit in the old Commonwealth of Virginia.

Very fittingly they have done so. There was the first colony that Britain established on these shores, and there were established those ties, that commingling of customs and of practices and a way of life that became so much one that when we finally became independent it was difficult to tell where one custom left off and another began.

And through the succeeding century Britain was a great influence in the world, a great influence for peace. Wherever her flag was shown, there people felt that justice could prevail.

And then there came two great wars, and in those wars Britain's sons and ours marched side by side with a courage that matched that of those settlers that came here in the lone wilderness and fought the weather and the climate and the Indians and began establishing this nation. In those wars the courage of England again was as fully manifested.

To me was given the great privilege of serving with the people of that nation for almost 4 years. From the royal family to the humblest citizen they so conducted themselves that they enlisted the admiration, the liking, and the respect of every American who came in contact with them.

Those great days are not over. The free world

⁵ BULLETIN of Apr. 8, 1957, p. 561.

is engaged in a great struggle, and the total of the free world's assets are so much greater than those of our potential enemy, should we say, that it is ridiculous to compare their brains, their abilities in science, in philosophical thought, or in any phase of culture or of the arts with the combined total of the free world.

But I say "combined total" advisedly. We are too much separated by things that concern us locally. This is a struggle of ideologies, of a religious way of life against atheism, of freedom against dictatorship.

But we have the power. The only thing to do is to put it together.

Our scientists must work together. NATO should not be thought of merely as a military alliance. NATO is a way of grouping ability—of our manhood, our resources, of our industries and our factories.

At the heart and foundation of all of this the English-speaking people march forward together, to stand steadfast behind the principles that have made the two nations great—of the same faith in their God, and in themselves—a belief in the rights of man.

That is the way we will go forward. That courage—the respect we have for Britain—is epitomized in the affection we have for the royal family, who have honored us so much by making this visit to our shores.

And before I ask you to rise with me, I want to make a toast to the Queen. I want again to say that my faith in the future of these two great countries and the whole Commonwealth of the British nations—indeed of the whole free world—is absolutely unimpeachable. I know we can do it.

And at the bottom of it, the example of Britain, of America, of Canada, and the rest of the Commonwealth, marching forward, carrying the flag of unity and cooperation, will be the keynote to that great successful future that will be ours, that will belong to our children and our grandchildren.

Ladies and gentlemen, will you please rise with me and drink a toast to the Queen.

Response by the Queen:

Mr. President: May I express our thanks for the generosity of your words of welcome and the gracious way in which they have been received.

I am most grateful to you for the kind invitation to visit the United States at a time when so many are celebrating the 350th anniversary of the first English-speaking settlement in North America.

In Virginia I was reminded of the early beginnings of the United States and of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Here in Washington, so often a focus for the aspirations of the free world, our thoughts turn naturally to the future.

The Jamestown Festival commemorates an age of discovery and exploration in which Europeans set out to start a new life and find new frontiers. It may be, Mr. President, that in terms of geography that age is over and that there are now no "new worlds" left to be explored and developed. But surely there are many indications today that we are at the beginning of a new age of discovery and exploration in the world of human knowledge and technology. I at least know that in the countries of the Commonwealth there is a great surge of discoveries, inventions, and new ways of demonstrating the possibilities of man's partnership with nature.

Only a short time ago these unexplored areas of human knowledge seemed as impenetrable as the forests of this continent to the settlers 350 years ago. But they were not deterred; their faith, their ideals, and their determination sustained them in their darkest moments.

Your forefathers found, as we are finding today, that new discoveries bring with them new problems as well as new opportunities. They knew doubts and difficulties just as well as we do. Their example can help us to build another "new world" of which our children and descendants will speak proudly 350 years from now.

Eighteen years ago my father, at the White House on just such an occasion as this, proposed the toast which I am going to propose tonight. A few months later a terrible war was brutally forced upon the world. For many perilous months you, Mr. President, were stationed in Britain itself as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe. There you shared the hopes and fears, the triumphs and the tribulations of the British people and of the men from all over the Commonwealth who served under your command. We learnt in a period of great trial the

value of your friendship and support. In particular, we shall never forget the courage of your decision on June 5th, 1944, to launch the operation "Overlord."

We feel therefore, Mr. President, that we know you much better than we are able to know many world leaders.

In commending this toast, I pray that the ancient ties of friendship between the people of the United States and of my peoples may long endure, and I wish you, Mr. President, every possible health and happiness.

VICE PRESIDENT'S LUNCHEON AT THE CAPITOL, OCTOBER 18

Toast of Vice President Nixon:

It is a great honor for me to speak for our guests in welcoming you and the distinguished members of your party to our Capitol building. I only wish I had words which could adequately express the esteem and affection we all have for you. This room in which we meet symbolizes better than any words I could use the greatness of the British people whom you represent and the proud heritage which we, the English-speaking peoples throughout the world, share.

May I explain what I mean. It has been my privilege over the past 5 years to visit, with Mrs. Nixon, English-speaking nations in all parts of the world—New Zealand and Australia, the colonies of Hong Kong and Singapore, Malaya, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Ghana, and Canada. We found wide differences in these countries in race, religion, food, clothing, and custom. But we also found that these people, so different in these respects, were bound together by three great institutions—the Parliament, the common law, and the English language.

We see those three institutions reflected in this room, which has so much historical significance for the people of the United States. Here for 40 years the Senate of our country met; for 75 years after that the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decisions from this very rostrum on which we are seated, and here the English language has been spoken, as it is spoken in other nations throughout the world. Here in this room men like Webster and Clay are the American

counterparts of the great legislators of English history—Pitt, Burke, Fox, Gladstone, and Disraeli. Hughes, Stone, Cardozo, and Brandeis handed down in this very room decisions based on the same cases and the same principles of the common law which guided great English jurors and writers like Blackstone and Coke.

And, while Professor Higgins has insisted that "in America, English hasn't been spoken for years," I can assure our guests that today in this room, which has known so much of eloquence in the past, the English language will be spoken better than it has ever been spoken before.

In mentioning these three institutions, the Parliament, the common law, and the English language, which bind us together, I have left to the last another great unifying force. Some of the English-speaking nations have remained in the Commonwealth; others, like the United States, have chosen to follow a more independent course. But all of us, wherever we are, are united in our affection and admiration for our guest of honor today, whose simple dignity and grace represent, in our opinion, the very best the English nation has produced.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise with me and drink to the health of Her Majesty The Queen.

Response by the Queen:

I am very grateful to you, Mr. Vice President, for what you have just said and for the opportunity which you have given us to meet so many distinguished Members of Congress.

Here in the Capitol, which is in many ways a microcosm of the people of the United States, I am reminded of the many very different and widely separated regions you represent. I find it difficult to realize that many of your constituents are as far from Washington as I am now from London.

I have one favor to ask of you and your colleagues in the House and in the Senate. It is that you should convey to your people at home the profound regrets of my husband and of myself that time and space have made it impossible for us to see more of your great country and meet more of your people from coast to coast. Please give them all our warm and friendly good wishes.

**STATE DINNER AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION,
OCTOBER 18**

Toast of Secretary Dulles:

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: It is my high honor and also my very great pleasure to welcome here tonight Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

We rejoice that Her Majesty, who had previously been with us as a Princess, now visits us again, this time as a reigning sovereign. She reminds us, by her very presence and the historic name she bears, of the English heritage which we have between the years so largely shared, the language, the literature, the law, the love of individual freedom, of sport, adventure, and the sea.

Now this reminder is not merely pleasant, which it surely is. It is more than that. It is extremely useful. It tells us that the United Kingdom and the United States have much in common, much more than the fact that both our names begin with the word "United." We have so much substance in common that it shows that we could do more in common. There exists here between us, between the United Kingdom and the United States, a solid foundation upon which to mount new efforts, which we are indeed doing, if we are to cope successfully with the new problems of the future.

We can be grateful to Her Majesty for a visit which I think will prove to be historical if it leads, as I hope and believe it will, to our using more fully the great potentials which we jointly possess. Now, of course, we think not merely in terms of our two countries. We have cherished ties with many countries. But none of these other ties need be or would be prejudiced by increasing exchange and contacts and cooperation as between the United States and the United Kingdom. And, indeed, our close association would enable us better to serve a cause which is common to all of those who having freedom will preserve it, who not having freedom as yet would achieve it, and who having lost freedom would retrieve it.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have with us one who serves proudly and well a great and noble cause. I ask you to rise to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

Response by the Queen:

Mr. Secretary, thank you for those kind words and the generous way in which you have received them.

It has been a great pleasure for us to have this chance to meet so many eminent Americans here tonight. I do not believe that there is any field of human activity in which exchanges and contacts between leading men of our countries have not at one time or another played the major role in the building of our common civilization. Unfettered exchanges between men of ideas are essential to the maintenance of freedom. And they are also one of the greatest boons that world freedom has to offer. I hope that the practice of free and friendly cooperation will never cease.

Thank you again, Mr. Secretary, for your hospitality and for a very pleasant evening.

**EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS AT AIRPORT,
OCTOBER 17**

Remarks by President Eisenhower:

White House press release dated October 17

Your Majesty, I know that I speak for every citizen of this country when I bid you and the Prince Philip a warm welcome to this country and to its Capital.

We have eagerly looked forward to your visit. We hope that you will find it agreeable and enjoyable, just as we will take great pleasure in it.

But even more than the pleasure that your visit brings us, we are conscious of its importance because of its effect on strengthening the ties of friendship that bind our two countries together. Those ties have grown up in periods of tranquility and peace. They have been tested in the crucible of war when we have fought side by side to defend the values we hold dear.

So you can understand that this visit, which cannot fail to strengthen those ties, is to us something of the most tremendous importance because we thoroughly believe that in the warmer, closer, stronger cooperation between your country and ours lies the best hope for the security and peace of the world.

Thank you very much for coming to us.

Response by the Queen:

Thank you for this kind and generous welcome. We are delighted to be here in Washington again.

I have come to the United States from Canada, and it is as Queen of Canada that I bring you the warm greetings of a friendly neighbor and a staunch ally. I express to you the friendship and respect felt by my peoples of every race and creed in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It has been a moving experience for us to visit Jamestown, the site of the first English-speaking settlement in North America, and the old colonial capital of Williamsburg.

We are both looking forward greatly to our visit to Washington and to New York. It is going to be a memorable experience for us. I am very sorry that we cannot visit other parts of this great continent on this occasion, but I would like the whole American people—north, south, east, and west—to know how happy we are to be here, and I send them all my warmest good wishes.

MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY

Following is a list of the members of the official party accompanying Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip on their visit to the United States.

John G. Diefenbaker, Q. C., M. P., Prime Minister of Canada, Minister-in-Attendance, and Mrs. Diefenbaker
Selwyn Lloyd, C. B. E., T. D., Q. C., M. P., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, Minister-in-Attendance

The Countess of Leicester, Lady-in-Waiting

The Countess of Euston, Lady-in-Waiting

Lt. Col. Sir Michael Adeane, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., Private Secretary to the Queen

The Lady Rose Baring, Lady-in-Waiting

Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Browning, K. C. V. O., K. B. E., C. B., D. S. O., Comptroller to the Duke of Edinburgh

Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden, K. C. V. O., C. B., D. F. C., A. F. C., Captain of the Queen's Flight

James Orr, Private Secretary to the Duke of Edinburgh
Lt. Col. Martin Charteris, M. V. O., O. B. E., Assistant Private Secretary to the Queen

Comdr. Richard Colville, C. V. O., D. S. C., R. N., Press Secretary

Brig. J. Aird Nesbitt, Canadian Army, Equerry

Col. E. H. Ainslie, C. D., Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, Medical Officer

Capt. The Lord Plunket, M. V. O., Equerry

D. R. C. Bedson, Private Secretary to Mr. Diefenbaker

Denis Laskey, C.M.G., Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd

Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., Chief of Protocol of the United States, and Mrs. Buchanan

John Hay Whitney, American Ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Whitney

Lt. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, U.S.A., American Military Aide to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Victor Purse, Deputy Chief of Protocol, Department of State

Clement E. Conger, Assistant Chief of Protocol, Department of State

Col. John Norton, U.S.A., American Military Aide to His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
Joseph W. Reap, Press Officer, Department of State

NATO Secretary General To Visit U.S.

The Department of State announced on October 22 (press release 587) that Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, would arrive at Washington on October 24 to participate in discussions on NATO matters with President Eisenhower and with officials of the State and Defense Departments. On October 26 Mr. Spaak will leave for a week's tour of the United States, with stops at Norfolk and Williamsburg, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Omaha, Nebr.; El Paso, Tex.; San Francisco and Stanford, Calif.; and Colorado Springs, Colo. He will arrive at New York on November 1 and will leave for a visit to the United Kingdom on November 4.

Members of the party are as follows:

Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Aubrey Casardi, Assistant Secretary General

André St. Mieux, Assistant to the Secretary General
Edward Key, press officer, NATO International Staff

People-to-People Program

Remarks by President Eisenhower¹

With 32 countries here represented from all over Western Europe and indeed from many other parts of the world, I would be, in my own opinion, almost remiss if I had not come before you to say, first of all, welcome to this Capital City of this country and to the Nation itself, and to assure you that I speak for all the people. I know I do, when in expressing the hope that you find here something of value that you may take back and with your new understanding help promote a better, common approach to the problems that all the world must face—if we are to continue to prosper—and, indeed, to continue to give employment to actuaries! This thing can be very personal, you know, just as well as national and international in its scope.

In line with this idea that I am so roughly trying to express, I have supported a number of programs for the interchange of students. The only organization to which I have lent my name since becoming President has been the Eisenhower Fellowships, under which system people from your countries and from this country—young executives, business executives—are exchanged. That is one little corner of the whole problem that is dealt with by private philanthropy in this country.

But I have supported also the broader thing called the people-to-people program. Now there are many people-to-people programs going on in other countries and this one. Here different foundations support different types of exchange of students and professors. The Fulbright system encourages more exchanges. But the people-to-people program is our hope for supporting all of these and enlarging them so that you as an actuary can get to know what the one out in Chicago does, or in New York, or in Philadelphia, or Hartford, or wherever our great insurance companies are in this country, and to know him—and not only in his office but in his home, how he lives, how his children go to school—what are their ideals, their aspirations, just as we need to know that about you.

Because, my friends, we may differ about a problem very seriously, but if you understand

that I have a side to the problem and I understand that you have a side to the problem, the bitterness is removed from our conversations and our discussions. That is the important thing. It is not that we differ. If we don't differ, there is no progress, because we would all be satisfied exactly as things are and we would want to go no further. We can never be wholly regimented and believe everything in every way the same, but we can understand the other side and therefore take the bitterness out of our discussions that leads to stagnation, antagonisms, which will defeat our purpose of living as free peoples, each developing its own resources to the utmost.

So that is the reason that I have felt it a duty as well as a great privilege to appear before you, to say welcome again, and to say I hope that through your meeting and others like it we will yet bring all the free world to closer and closer communion. In so doing we will give an example to others that finally the whole world, no matter behind what curtains it is now located, will finally, with all the rest, enjoy a just and lasting peace.

Thank you very much.

Secretary Dulles Appoints Advisory Committee on Arts

Press release 578 dated October 16

The Secretary of State announced on October 16 the appointment of the members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts created by the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (Public Law 860, 84th Congress). The provisions of this act call for a chairman to be selected by the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange from among its membership and nine other members to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

The U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange has designated its chairman, Rufus H. Fitzgerald, Chancellor Emeritus of the University of Pittsburgh, as chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Arts. The nine other members of the committee were selected for their experience or interest in, and knowledge of, one or more of the arts. They are:

Gilmore Clark, landscape architect, New York, N.Y.

Sumner McKnight Crosby, art historian, curator, Yale University

Lamar Dodd, artist, art educator, University of Georgia

¹Made to delegates to the International Congress of Actuaries in the rose garden at the White House on Oct. 21 (White House press release).

Thor Johnson, musician, orchestra conductor, Cincinnati, Ohio

James Albert Michener, author, Tinicum, Pa.

Robert Montgomery, actor, television executive, New York, N.Y.

George Lloyd Murphy, actor, motion picture executive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Charles Nagel, art museum director, St. Louis, Mo.

Helen Crocker Russell, civic leader, art patron, San Francisco, Calif.

In making these appointments due consideration was given to recommendations submitted by leading national organizations in the major art fields.

This committee was created by Congress to advise and assist the President and Government departments and agencies in the conduct of the cultural program authorized by Public Law 860, 84th Congress, and—with special reference to the role of the arts—in other international cultural activities and exchanges.

Hungarian Freedom Day, October 23

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT

White House press release dated October 23

A year ago today the Hungarian people attempted to establish a free government of their own choice. Their attempt was ruthlessly and brutally crushed by the armed forces of their Communist oppressors.

All Americans as well as free people the world over will remember this historic event not only with sorrow for the sacrifices of the Hungarian people but with feelings of deep respect for their outstanding courage.

STATEMENT BY HENRY CABOT LODGE¹

A year ago, on October 23 to be exact, the people of Hungary certainly lived one of the finest moments in their history. That was when the Hungarian revolution broke out against the secret police and the iron dictatorship of the Communist rule.

The world knows the tragedy of those events. The world knows that, in spite of their bravery, the Hungarians did not succeed in achieving their

¹ Released to the press on Oct. 22 (U.S./U.N. press release 2777 dated Oct. 21). Ambassador Lodge is U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

independence because the Soviet Army moved in in great strength to overwhelm them. But that does not diminish in any way the importance of what they did.

The fact that, after years of occupation, the Soviet Communists had not been able to sell their doctrine to the youth of Hungary is, in itself, a most encouraging sign that the love of freedom is born in every human being and that, even though these young people had never known anything else, yet they did not accept the slave doctrine of Soviet communism.

The action of the Hungarian people has been an inspiration to liberty lovers all over the world. It has also shown the true nature of Soviet communism in a pitilessly realistic light. Let us give thanks to these brave men and women that the love of liberty is still strong, and let us go on with hope for the future.

Polish Specialists To Observe Food and Clothing Industries

Press release 589 dated October 22

Jozef Kutin, Under Secretary of State in the Polish Ministry of Internal Trade, arrived in the United States October 17 to observe the American food and clothing industries. He is accompanied by Tadeusz Skowronski, Deputy Director for Organization and Administration in the Polish Central Bureau of Food Wholesalers, who will make the tour of the food industry with him. Mr. Kutin will be joined later by Stanislaw Pawelczak, Director of the Polish Central Bureau of the Clothing Trade, who will accompany him on his tour of the American clothing industry.

The exchange of delegations was arranged between the Polish and American Governments and is sponsored by the National Association of Food Chains and by the Singer Manufacturing Company, who are expected to send representatives to Poland for reciprocal visits.

The Polish delegation will travel through the Mideast and Middle Atlantic States in the course of their tour, which lasts until December 6. The visitors are currently in Washington, D. C., attending the 24th annual meeting of the National Association of Food Chains and the Conference of the International Committee of Chain Stores.

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International Organizations: Aid to World Trade and Prosperity

by Francis O. Wilcox

Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs¹

I know of no city more appropriate for a discussion of world trade than Boston. A Boston ship, the *Columbia*, was the first American vessel to sail around the world. By 1805 enterprising Boston merchants were even shipping ice to Jamaica. By 1850 stately clipper ships were engaged in a thriving trade in all four corners of the world.

Today Boston is the nerve center of New England's business, financial, and industrial complex. It also is one of the great seaports of our country. Swift engine-driven merchantmen and huge silvery aircraft have supplanted the clipper ships in carrying the products and ideas of American ingenuity and enterprise throughout the world.

The development of trade between nations, to which this city has contributed so generously, has been a driving force in world progress. The urge of one nation to trade with another has spurred man's search for centuries for new lands and new materials. It has shaped the destinies of both large and small nations, including our own. Today the economic stability of many countries depends almost entirely on their ability to trade with one another on an increasing scale.

Moreover, international trade is to a large extent responsible for the exchange of ideas and technical know-how between nations. This exchange has helped to make us great. And the export of our technical know-how, whether it be through international trade or foreign aid, is helping the newly developing countries, on whose friendship and cooperation we depend, to make their way too. I am convinced that it is one

of the most effective ways of helping them to resist the phony promises and the harsh pressures of world communism.

Today I would like to discuss with you the role of international organizations in helping us all to meet the problems which have grown out of the complex of present-day world trade. But before doing so, let us first consider the vital importance of foreign trade to the United States.

Importance of World Trade to the United States

It is an incontrovertible fact that international trade is essential to the progress and prosperity of this country. President Eisenhower made this clear last April in a message to Congress when he declared:²

Foreign trade is a major economic activity in the United States. In 1956 our merchandise exports . . . amounted to over 17 billion dollars. . . . In the field of agriculture alone exports provide the market for the product of about 40 million acres of land.

Those who advocate ever higher tariffs should remember that earnings from these exports exert a powerful influence on the American economy. Millions of Americans make their living through foreign trade. Exports, as you well know, stimulate production and contribute to lower unit production costs. This, in turn, results in lower prices and higher living standards for all Americans. Then, too, our export trade is of vital importance to any business which depends for its prosperity on a strong domestic market, whether it produces for export or not.

But we must never lose sight of the fact that international trade is a two-way street. We need

¹ Address made before the Boston Conference on Distribution at Boston, Mass., on Oct. 21 (press release 585).

² BULLETIN of Apr. 22, 1957, p. 657.

imports as well as exports. There are few industries, including those producing for our national defense, which do not depend on imports from abroad. Our industries need tin, natural rubber, industrial diamonds, various ores, jute, and sisal in addition to certain manufactured products to keep their factories busy. They are essential in order to insure a constant improvement of our standard of living by increasing the variety and quality of consumers' goods available to the American people.

But there is the other side of the coin. And this we should always keep in mind. Other countries need the earnings from our imports to pay for the products we sell to them. Now it is certainly true that the \$1.5 billion which American tourists spend on their vacations abroad each year is a big help in this respect. So are American investments, which are another source of hard cash which these nations must have to pay for our exports to them. But in the last analysis these countries must pay for most of the things they buy from us with dollars earned by selling their own wares to this country. It is a truism that a nation can sell abroad only as it is willing to buy abroad.

Consequently it is only common sense that, in our own economic interest and quite apart from our other very worthy objectives such as insuring a prosperous and peaceful world, we must keep open the channels of our import trade. Any other course would be national suicide.

The Need for International Organizations in World Trade

Since World War II trade relations between nations have grown increasingly complicated. When hostilities ended, many nations, as you remember, had almost exhausted their reserves of dollars and other hard currencies. But their need for products from hard-currency countries continued. To halt the drain on their hard-currency reserves these countries drastically curtailed imports, put strict controls on foreign exchange, and entered into discriminatory bilateral trade agreements with one another. The result was a strict government control over the foreign trade of many of these nations.

Consequently it has been necessary for the United States to meet with other nations of the world in international forums in persistent efforts

to untangle the problems arising from these restrictive practices.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

To meet these problems the United States and 35 other nations³ have negotiated a broad agreement for the reduction of tariffs and a set of basic principles designed to prevent discriminatory trade practices and gradually relax trade barriers of all kinds. These arrangements were packaged in a multilateral trade pact called the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, more commonly known as GATT. And what has GATT accomplished, you may ask.

Well, let's take a look at the record. Its member states have agreed to approximately 60,000 tariff concessions. The United States through its participation in GATT has obtained concessions covering about 50 percent of the value of its exports—concessions which it would have been difficult or even impossible to obtain otherwise. Of course, we have had to make concessions too. But the high levels of American exports, quite apart from foreign-aid shipments, are a clear indication that we have bargained well and effectively. I believe this is a pretty impressive record.

Organization for Trade Cooperation

GATT paved the way for obtaining important tariff cuts for our export trade. This, however, was only part of its job. Tariff cuts may be desirable, but without an accompanying relaxation of exchange controls, import licensing, and other restrictive practices they are, in many cases, almost meaningless. The General Agreement does contain provisions designed to eliminate these bottlenecks to world trade. And we have made a great deal of progress in eliminating restrictive trade practices in recent years. But the plain fact is that we are not moving fast enough.

Consequently a new mechanism has been designed to achieve this goal. I refer to the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation. The OTC, once established, would take over the job of administering GATT. It would provide an international forum where member states could

³ Malaya became the 37th Contracting Party to GATT on Oct. 24, 1957.

more effectively apply the ground rules established under GATT to their mutual benefit. As President Eisenhower, in urging approval of OTC, declared:⁴

It would open the way to major benefits for American trade by providing day to day review and consultation on administration of our trade agreements It would enable us more effectively to encourage the opening of new opportunities for our exports to compete in the world market on their commercial merit.

The proposal for the establishment of OTC is awaiting approval by the Congress. Without such approval by the world's greatest trading power, the OTC cannot come into existence. I submit that this is a grave responsibility which we cannot take lightly.

The Broader Approach: The United Nations and Specialized Agencies

However, it is not enough just to open up existing markets. New markets have to be created and old ones strengthened. To me this simply means that we must raise our sights. Greater purchasing power must be created in areas where per capita income is often below \$100 per year. It means better working conditions, including decent wages and a measure of social security. It means greater productivity, improved agriculture, and new industries—all the way from Latin America to Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Health standards must be raised, for sick people produce relatively little. Literacy must be increased throughout the world; in this connection bear in mind that over half of the people of the world above 15 are still unable to read and write. And, of course, better transportation facilities must be established both within underdeveloped countries and between them and the more highly developed areas.

These objectives are a matter of vital concern to governments throughout the free world. They are among the chief targets of a group of intergovernmental organizations. I refer specifically to the United Nations and its 11 specialized agencies. Their efforts in the economic and social fields are carried on without a great deal of fanfare. They seldom make the headlines. But there is no doubt in my mind that they have achieved the greatest degree of international economic and social co-

operation that the world has ever known. Through their programs they are helping to raise the standards of living of peoples throughout the world and thereby creating new opportunities for trade and commerce. They are laying the basis for a more lasting peace in the political field. Let us take a look at what some of them are doing.

Economic Activities of the United Nations

Each year the United Nations Secretariat furnishes the Economic and Social Council with a comprehensive report on world economic conditions.⁵ I suggest that you as businessmen have a look at it. This report provides an opportunity for the Council to review in some detail the progress made in economic development throughout the world.

Some critics will argue that this exercise seems to produce nothing more than reports, studies, and perhaps more talk. Often overlooked by the critics, however, is the fact that nations of the world and their governments are learning to ask the right questions. Economic thought, particularly in some of the newly developing countries, is gradually emerging from the realm of wishful thinking and visionary dreams into a more realistic appraisal of their real needs and potentials. Right after World War II a great many countries of the world, large and small alike, wanted their own steel mills and other similar industrial equipment. But this unrealistic attitude has been replaced by a more practical search for new agricultural and industrial opportunities more in keeping with the natural resources of the various countries.

This growing sense of realism which I have referred to is becoming increasingly apparent in the three regional commissions established by the Economic and Social Council—the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). The ECE in the early years of its existence contributed substantially to the revival of Europe's economy by helping to eliminate bottlenecks in transportation and the production of key raw materials necessary for industrial recovery. More recently the Commission has been focusing its attention on trade between Eastern and Western Europe. In this respect, however,

⁴ BULLETIN of Apr. 22, 1957, p. 657.

⁵ For the latest report, see U.N. publication 1957. II. C. 1 (U.N. doc. E/2982).

the results, as was to be anticipated, have not been breathtaking.

By contrast, the Economic Commissions in Asia and Latin America have grown stronger and are proving their worth by stimulating economic development in their respective areas. They have promoted helpful surveys of resources ranging from timber and minerals to manpower. They have directly assisted trade through training and expert advice on modern marketing methods such as standardization, trade fairs, and other trade-promotion activities. They have helped build up transport facilities—roads, railways, and rivers.

Financing Economic Development

Increasing attention has been given to the problems of financing economic development. Unfortunately no one has been able to devise a magic formula by which a nation can be developed without a certain amount of capital. Our own representatives have persistently pointed up the need for promoting national savings and encouraging the flow of private investment. Partly as a result of this a substantial number of countries have sought to improve the climate for private investment, thus establishing a counterforce to the trend toward state socialism. This is particularly important at a time when the U.S.S.R. is going all out to impose economic totalitarianism upon the world.

Other problems of international financing exist which I cannot do more than touch on. For example, we expect heated debates in the current General Assembly over the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, more commonly known as SUNFED. This debate has been going on for several years. While we are sympathetic to the very natural desires of the underdeveloped countries to move ahead with their development programs, we believe that the fund ought not be established until we have made a sufficient start on internationally controlled disarmament.*

Meanwhile powerful financial aid already is being provided to the newly developing countries through our bilateral programs, certain regional organizations like the Colombo Plan, and the

* For a statement by Neil H. Jacoby, U.S. Representative on the U.N. Economic and Social Council, on financing economic development, see *BULLETIN* of Sept. 23, 1957, p. 502.

International Bank. The latter, I might point out, has approved loans to 45 member countries and territories amounting to a total of \$3.108 billion since it was first established. This assistance from the bank has been supported by the International Monetary Fund, whose loans and standby credits have contributed to the achievement of financial stability and the removal of exchange restrictions. This in itself is a major contribution to world trade.

Other specialized agencies are not so directly concerned with economic or financial development. But their work is essential to the building of a more prosperous world.

World Health Organization

Take first the World Health Organization. The WHO is not only protecting the health and welfare of our own people by its services in reporting epidemics and its work in the standardization of drugs. It also is in the forefront of the battle against debilitating diseases which reduce or destroy productivity and mean poverty and despair to millions of people.

In this respect the WHO is indirectly helping us as well. A good example is its fight against malaria. The United States draws 60 percent of its imports from countries plagued by that disease. Money spent on efforts to combat malaria among the workers who turn out the products purchased by the United States adds on the average at least 5 percent to the cost of these items. This amounts to an additional cost to the American importer of more than \$350 million a year.

As a result of the lead taken by the WHO and other agencies in the elimination of malaria, millions of people have already been saved from that scourge. Given continued support for the work of the WHO, malaria can be wiped from the face of the earth within our lifetime. The same is true of other man-destroying diseases such as yaws, trachoma, leprosy, and other tropical plagues.

Food and Agriculture Organization

Spearheading the effort to raise food production and to improve the diet of peoples through better methods of agriculture is the Food and Agriculture Organization. FAO experts and training teams work with the governments of the

less developed countries to help bring about a substantial increase in food production. The yield of rice per acre has doubled and even tripled in several parts of Asia. Overall food production in the world in 1956 increased by 3 percent over the previous year, while world population increased only by 1.7 percent. Thus, for the first time in recent history, food production outstripped the increase in population, thereby opening to question the validity of the Malthusian doctrine. The FAO is now able to give increased attention to the promotion of selective production to assure a larger supply of protein-rich food, the lack of which until recently has caused the death of millions of people, particularly children, in Africa and elsewhere.

Obviously, better health and more and adequate food help to create new markets in which to trade. As the newly developed countries improve their methods of agriculture, they move on toward industrialization. This, in turn, means increased imports of capital equipment from the more highly developed countries such as the United States.

UNESCO

Food, clothing, and shelter are necessary to life. But a civilized society needs something more. It needs education. Education furnishes the mental tools without which substantial progress in economic, social, and human development is impossible. Indeed, in developing the underdeveloped countries, the A B C's, in many ways, are more important than tractors or diesel engines.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is helping to provide these tools on an increasing scale. In Mexico, in Egypt, and in other newly developing nations UNESCO is making a substantial contribution to the elimination of illiteracy and to the improvement of standards of living through fundamental education. The schools of Afghanistan, Libya, Thailand, and others have been improved through assistance from UNESCO experts.

The Soviet Union formerly accused UNESCO of being "an agent of American imperialism." As communism thrives on poverty and poverty flourishes on ignorance, the accusation of the Soviet Union, false as it is, can be regarded as a tribute to the effectiveness of UNESCO's efforts.

International Labor Organization

Last but not least, let me say a few words about the International Labor Organization. American industry has long complained of the competition from imported products turned out by underpaid foreign labor. The ILO is the most effective instrument we have to raise the standards of labor and thus eliminate this type of competition. Through international conventions and other means the ILO has been instrumental in setting higher standards in wages and working conditions in many foreign countries. ILO activity relating to working conditions in the merchant-shipping industry has gone a long way in placing our own shipping industry on a more fully competitive basis by eliminating substandard wages and working conditions in foreign shipping enterprises.

In recent years the ILO has developed a worldwide manpower program. Under this program ILO productivity teams and training centers are helping to increase the national product of a substantial number of countries.

Finally, ILO experts have an enviable record in assisting governments in the development of more efficient social-security systems. All this makes for higher standards of living, more production, stronger and more stable markets.

Concluding Comments

It would be foolish of me to pretend that all these activities, on which the United Nations and the specialized agencies spent some \$144 million in 1956 (not counting the loans of the International Bank and the Monetary Fund), will usher in the millennium. But I do submit that they are vital to our own well-being and the economic and political future of the world.

If any further proof is needed for this statement, it has been furnished by recent changes in Soviet policies. When we drafted the charter of the United Nations, the U.S.S.R. yielded only reluctantly to our demand that there be included in the objectives of the United Nations the betterment of economic and social conditions. Throughout the Stalin era it was Soviet policy to boycott and undermine the work of the specialized agencies. Moscow's leaders remained aloof from membership in the International Bank and the Monetary Fund, the FAO and UNESCO. In 1949 they withdrew even from the WHO. In

those days the Soviets seemed to take great delight in launching bitter attacks on the specialized agencies such as the ILO, which they described as "an instrument of capitalist employers to enslave the workers of the world."

But now the picture has changed. Since 1954 the U.S.S.R. has joined or rejoined UNESCO, the ILO, and the WHO. Beginning in 1954 they contributed the equivalent of \$1 million annually to the United Nations Technical Assistance Program. Within the United Nations and in these agencies they are presently making an all-out effort to assume the role of self-appointed champions of economic and social development.

What caused this radical change? The answer is simple and self-evident. No doubt Mr. Khrushchev and company realized that the economic and social services performed, largely under United States leadership, by the United Nations and the specialized agencies threatened Communist plans in the world. They were impressed and frightened by the impact made upon the underdeveloped countries by free-world aid. Production was increasing even in the most backward countries. New markets were opening up, and, above all, free-world methods were helping to achieve higher standards of living for hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere. All this was being achieved without paying the appalling cost in loss of lives and of freedom, one of the chief characteristics of economic development in the Communist-controlled countries. In other words, the great design for the Communist conquest of the world was failing.

No wonder the Soviet leaders responded to the maxim "if you can't lick 'em, join 'em." And now, having decided to participate in these various United Nations programs, we can be sure that they will make every effort to use them for their own devious purposes.

Thus the struggle between Soviet communism and the free world has entered upon a new and broader stage. It calls for ever more initiative, for ever more effective participation on our part and on the part of other free nations in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. This is the only way we can meet this new Soviet offensive.

Admittedly the U.S.S.R. has made great progress in science and technology. They have built up a formidable industrial complex. On the other

hand, standards of living in the Soviet world have remained low and their trade remains a fraction of that of the free world. Above all, they have sacrificed the happiness and freedom of the many to buttress the power of the few. This may prove to be the fatal error of Soviet communism.

By contrast, our road is the road of increased prosperity for all. More important still, it is the road of prosperity with freedom. If we continue to move ahead on that road, mankind will one day reach the goal to which he has always aspired.

French-American Conversations on 1946 Air Agreement

Press release 593 dated October 25

Following French-American conversations which have just taken place at Paris on the functioning of the Franco-American Air Agreement of 1946, a communique was issued jointly by the two delegations on October 25. The text of the communique follows.

For some time France has felt that the Civil Air Agreement concluded with the United States in 1946¹ has increasingly favored the growth of United States airlines at the expense of those of France. This belief has been strongly reinforced by a unilateral expansion of United States airlines service from new points in the United States to France.

Accordingly, the Government of France, under Article VIII of the Air Transport Agreement of March 27, 1946, has requested that the present consultations, initially undertaken on a limited basis, be expanded to include a broader exchange of views on the questions pending in the field of civil aviation between the United States and France.

In accordance with the requirements of the Agreement, although not considering that there is favor to the United States airlines or disadvantage to those of France, the United States has agreed to the French request for broader consultations and that such consultations be undertaken as soon as possible.

Accordingly, additional discussions will be held in Washington beginning December 10.

¹ Treaties and other International Acts Series 1679, 2106, 2257, and 2258.

U.S. Role in Economic Development of Colombo Plan Area

by G. Frederick Reinhardt
Counselor¹

The United States delegation is pleased and honored to participate in the Consultative Committee meetings. We join in expressing appreciation and admiration for the splendid arrangements made by our hosts for the effective pursuit of our business and for our personal comfort. We are honored to join in the welcome extended to the Federation of Malaya. It is a particular pleasure for me to represent my country at the meeting in Saigon since it gives the opportunity to see again many of the friends I made during my 2 years in Viet-Nam.²

My country attaches great importance to the Colombo Plan's contribution to cooperative economic development in South and Southeast Asia. The United States appreciates its membership in such a distinguished forum, where old and new friends meet to exchange ideas and experiences on current economic problems and face together the crucial tasks ahead. We meet again in the informal, friendly atmosphere of the Colombo Plan to discuss the problems and progress of development in free Asia.

The United States continually seeks to understand the real problems of economic development and cooperation in South and Southeast Asia as the leaders and people in this area see them. We

are aware of the tremendous energy in Asia which, if suitably channeled, can make good use of Asia's resources and talents.

Each annual meeting of this Committee gives us an opportunity to take stock and express our understanding of future significant problems in South and Southeast Asia. The vast area of the Colombo Plan includes many newly independent nations representing some of the world's oldest surviving cultures. New governments in Asia are responding, to use the words of the President of Viet-Nam in his inspiring welcoming speech,

U.S. To Host 1958 Meeting of Colombo Plan Committee

Press release 592 dated October 25

The 18-nation Colombo Plan Consultative Committee will hold its 1958 meeting in the United States. The invitation was extended on behalf of the Government by G. Frederick Reinhardt, Counselor of the Department of State, in his capacity of U.S. Ministerial Representative to the 1957 Consultative Committee meeting, which ended on October 24 at Saigon, Viet-Nam.

The 1958 meeting in the United States will be the 10th session of the Committee. Previous meetings have been held in Australia, the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Pakistan, India, Canada, Singapore, New Zealand, and Viet-Nam.

The Consultative Committee consists of Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom together with Singapore and British Borneo, the United States, and Viet-Nam.

The exact time of the meeting and its location in the United States will be announced at a later date.

¹ Address made at the Ministerial Meeting of the Consultative Committee on Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia (the Colombo Plan) at Saigon, Viet-Nam, on Oct. 22 (press release 590 dated Oct. 23). Mr. Reinhardt was U.S. representative to the Ministerial Meeting. For names of other members of the U.S. delegation, see BULLETIN of Oct. 28, 1957, p. 695. For a communique issued at the conclusion of the eighth meeting of the Committee, see *ibid.*, Jan. 7, 1957, p. 30.

² Mr. Reinhardt was Ambassador to the Republic of Viet-Nam from April 1955 to March 1957.

to "the revolution of rising expectations of the people."

Review of progress over the last decade indicates that the countries of South and Southeast Asia are moving along the road of accelerated economic development. During the past years many of the overriding internal political and economic problems have been partially solved. Many countries newly independent have been engrossed in urgent, immediate national problems of consolidation and pacification. As indicated by the reports of this Committee over the years, there is a growing awareness of the nature and dimension of the principal factors limiting the rate of economic growth and the need for flexibility in implementing development programs.

It is in this setting that I comment on my Government's efforts to assist in stimulating economic development in South and Southeast Asia. The problem of financing economic development has been the subject of constant study and discussion in my country during the past year as attention was focused on the many aspects of our aid legislation and programs.

The Development Loan Fund

Both our executive branch and our Congress, as well as many private foundations and citizens, studied and recommended measures by means of which the United States might help stimulate and support economic growth in the lesser developed countries. These deliberations resulted in a new program designed to help accelerate economic development—the Development Loan Fund. I should like to describe how we hope that this new fund as well as our other existing programs can supplement domestic efforts in meeting some of the financial, technical, and physical problems which confront the Colombo Plan countries.

At its last session our Congress established this Development Loan Fund and appropriated \$300 million for its initial operations. We believe that the fund will help in the financing of economic development on a sound and businesslike basis. The Development Fund is now being organized and will be administered by a manager as a part of the International Cooperation Administration. The fund will have a staff to process loan applications.

The Development Fund is now ready to consider proposals for projects in the less developed countries of the free world. These projects, to be eligible for fund financing, must meet certain criteria:

First, the project must be technically feasible and economically sound and must contribute to the economic development of the country.

Second, the loan must offer reasonable prospect of repayment in either dollars or local currency.

Third, a project that can be financed from other free-world sources, including private investment, the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation, will not be eligible.

The Development Fund will consider not only projects that might contribute directly to increased production in the fields of agriculture, manufacturing, extractive industries, irrigation, and transportation but also projects which would make an *indirect* contribution. Cases might arise, for example, where a training school or health facility was vitally needed to expand agricultural or industrial output.

The fund's loans will generally be extended on more flexible terms than those of existing lending institutions. This might mean that a fund loan is repayable over a longer term or that its repayment will be accepted in either local currency or in dollars, depending on the circumstances.

The fund will make a particular effort to stimulate increased financing from other sources. The fund will, for this reason, welcome proposals for projects that would stimulate local and foreign private investment. To help promote such investment the fund has the authority to guarantee loans from private investment sources for development purposes. The fund may sometimes associate itself with private investors in financing specific projects or related groups of projects. It may also help to finance local development banks which would make loans to private enterprises.

The fund will work closely with the U.S. Export-Import Bank and the World Bank to make possible or facilitate their increased participation in meeting financial needs. On occasion one of these banks might find that it could meet part of the external financing requirement of a sound project if it was assured that the remainder

would be forthcoming from some other source. In cases the fund might provide the additional resources needed. Also, one of the banks might decide that it could finance a given project if some other closely related project which it could not finance were undertaken first. The fund might then make a loan which would permit the first project to be executed.

Future Activities of the Fund

In view of its initially limited resources the fund will only be able to undertake this year a few of these new activities. But, as it must begin now to plan for the future activities, the fund is ready to receive proposals for projects which could not be undertaken until the next fiscal year. This will permit careful advance consideration of such projects. Governments or private entities wishing to submit proposals may approach the fund directly in Washington, or they may submit proposals through United States missions in the countries concerned.

The following kinds of information would be helpful to the fund in connection with such project proposals:

First, a description of the project.

Second, its expected local-currency and foreign-exchange costs and the proposed method of financing.

Third, prospective ownership and management.

Fourth, availability of necessary materials, labor, and transportation, and a market for the finished product.

Fifth, expected effect on the country's production, foreign-exchange position, and economic development.

If the project seems promising for fund financing, a formal application will be invited and additional information requested if necessary.

The future of the fund will depend on the existence of sound projects for which other sources of financing are not available. Its resources will only be committed, of course, as and when sound projects are forthcoming. More importantly, Congress may appropriate additional resources only if concrete, sound opportunities for their productive use are apparent.

It is, of course, a borrower's responsibility to conceive the projects and carry forward the pro-

grams which will reveal these opportunities. The fund cannot share this responsibility.

The Development Loan Fund is a new element in our program of economic assistance. Its establishment is an outgrowth of the experience acquired in administering earlier programs designed to assist economic development endeavors abroad. It is hoped that it will become the principal means of United States governmental aid for fostering specific sound economic development projects which cannot otherwise be financed. It is to be noted that there is no allocation of funds on a country-by-country basis as has been typical of previous United States programs. However, assistance for maintaining the economy under certain conditions will continue to be required in some countries. Congress has authorized and appropriated funds for such aid (defense support) for the next fiscal year.

Other Elements of U.S. Economic Assistance

Other elements of the United States economic assistance program which continue to be available are technical-cooperation funds, the local-currency proceeds accruing from programs for the sale of agriculture surpluses under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, and loans from the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

It is generally agreed that technical cooperation meets an important need of countries of the Colombo Plan area. Asian members of the Colombo Plan have repeatedly caused attention to be focused on the problem of acquiring the managerial, engineering, and other technical skills necessary to explore, plan, develop, and maintain economic activity in the region. As has been noted in this forum, vocational and on-the-job training, know-how, and managerial skill form the key to the solution of many of the problems confronting developing countries. To meet this need will require a continuing intensified effort to mobilize the best available human resources.

The United States program for the orderly disposal of agricultural surpluses, instituted 3 years ago, continues to play a role in the economic development of countries of the area. Of the \$850 million of sales agreements concluded with countries of South and Southeast Asia, about one-half billion dollars in local-currency proceeds were programed for loans for economic-develop-

ment purposes. We will continue to work closely with the governments concerned to make the best possible use of these funds. These funds are instruments for promoting specific kinds of developmental endeavor, including the stimulation of small enterprises resting on individual initiative. The United States Congress has authorized an additional \$1 billion to continue sales programs under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act. The utilization of the local-currency proceeds accruing from sales under this authority will also make a contribution to the development of the area.

Since 1950 United States resources made available to the countries of the Colombo Plan area have totaled about \$3 billion. These resources represent governmental funds and do not include additional sums coming into the area through private investment channels. Such private resources, often quietly and without fanfare, carry with them technical know-how and experience which is shared with people of the area, resulting in increased output, more efficient production, and other important contributions to the economic advancement of this region.

The years of Colombo Plan experience indicate increasing recognition of the need for a better balance between the public and private sectors. Throughout free Asia private enterprise predominates in the fields of agriculture and small business. Private entrepreneurs are also prevalent in the extractive and the medium and heavy industries of Asia. We realize that the lack of entrepreneurial skill and domestic capital often makes it difficult to start private ventures in some areas of Asia. Our sympathy with this problem is borne out by assistance to governmental industrial production efforts where not to have done so would have deprived a country of facilities necessary for subsequent development. We believe there are tremendous possibilities in Asia which require the initiative, skills, and ingenuity of private business, both domestic and foreign.

Encouragement of Private Enterprise

Therefore we seek through appropriate means to strengthen the resources of Asian private enterprise, to encourage countries to improve the climate for foreign private investment in Asia and expand the contribution of industry and technology to economic development in Asia. For in

the fields of industrial production and marketing we believe private enterprise can obtain results more quickly and more satisfactorily than can the processes of government. About this I believe there can be no misunderstanding. This point of view is not new in the United States, nor is it strange to our Asian friends.

As development in the area progresses, there will undoubtedly be increasing opportunities for furthering the contribution that private initiative can make to economic growth. Similarly, we believe that increasing cooperation among the countries represented here could contribute substantially to the development of each country as well as to the region as a whole. The exchange of experience, technical skills, and goods and services within the Colombo Plan area is of mutual benefit. The time may have been reached when the scope of cooperative economic development may be expanded. National economic programs and policies might usefully be examined in the light of regional needs and developments. The United States is interested in possible projects which could benefit two or more countries to promote economic growth in this great area. We welcome suggestions from our Asian colleagues for such projects.

The purpose of United States policies and programs in this area is to help our Asian friends preserve and foster their independence, freedom, and progress. We have come to understand each other's problems better through the exchange of ideas and experiences. We are all participants in a fast-changing contemporary world. In such a situation an atmosphere of friendliness, the expression of trust, and a community of purpose are indispensable. The meetings of the Consultative Committee, the Colombo Plan itself, symbolize and strengthen these priceless assets of cooperative economic endeavor.

Immigration Quota for Malaya

A PROCLAMATION¹

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 202 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, each independent country, self-governing dominion, mandated territory, and territory under the international trusteeship system of the United Nations, other than independent countries of North, Central, and South America, is entitled to be

¹ No. 3206; 22 *Fed. Reg.* 8133.

treated as a separate quota area when approved by the Secretary of State; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 201 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General, jointly, are required to determine the annual quota of any quota area established pursuant to the provisions of section 202 (a) of the said Act, and to report to the President the quota of each quota area so determined; and

WHEREAS the Federation of Malaya was on August 31, 1957, granted independence by the Government of the United Kingdom within the British Commonwealth of Nations; and

WHEREAS the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General have reported to the President that in accordance with the duty imposed and the authority conferred upon them by section 201 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, they jointly have made the determination provided for and computed under the provisions of section 201 (a) of the said Act, and have fixed, in accordance therewith, an immigration quota for the Federation of Malaya as hereinafter set forth:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that the annual quota of the quota area hereinafter designated has been determined in accordance with the law to be, and shall be, as follows:

Area No.	Quota area	Quota
89	Federation of Malaya.....	100

The establishment of an immigration quota for any quota area is solely for the purpose of compliance with the pertinent provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act and is not to be considered as having any significance extraneous to such purpose.

Proclamation No. 2980 of June 30, 1952, entitled "Immigration Quotas",² is amended by the addition of the immigration quota for the Federation of Malaya as set forth in this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this tenth day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred [SEAL] and fifty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.



By the President:

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Acting Secretary of State

² BULLETIN of July 14, 1952, p. 83.

Maritime Conventions Signed at Brussels Conference

Press release 577 dated October 15

The Department of State on October 15 released the text of the two conventions signed at the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law, held at Brussels September 30-October 10, 1957, inclusive. These conventions relate to the limitation of the liability of owners of seagoing ships and to stowaways, respectively.

The conference was convened by the Belgian Government to consider, at governmental level, draft conventions developed by the International Maritime Committee (Comité Maritime International) at its Madrid conference in 1955. That Committee is an international coalition of national law associations of various countries. The Maritime Law Association of the United States is a member. The Belgian Government and the Comité have taken the lead since 1910 in the development of private international maritime law, the Comité drafting conventions for submission to diplomatic conferences convened by the Belgian Government. As a well-known example, the so-called Hague Rules, 1922, embodied in our American Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, were developed in this manner.

Thirty-two governments, including the United States, were represented by delegations at the 1957 Brussels conference, and six others sent observers.

The U.S. delegation consisted of Clarence G. Morse, Maritime Administrator and Chairman of the Federal Maritime Board (chairman of delegation), John W. Mann, Department of State (vice chairman), Oscar Houston, of Bigham, Englar, Jones and Houston, and E. Robert Seaver, General Counsel of the Maritime Administration.

The decision as to whether the conventions will be signed on behalf of the U.S. will not be made until there has been consultation between the Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and Navy and with the admiralty bar and shipping industry.

TEXT OF CONVENTIONS

International Convention Relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Seagoing Ships

ARTICLE 1.

(1) The owner of a seagoing ship may limit his liability in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention in respect

of claims arising from any of the following occurrences, unless the occurrence giving rise to the claim resulted from the actual fault or privity of the owner:

(a) Loss of life of, or personal injury to, any person being carried in the ship, and loss of, or damage to, any property on board the ship.

(b) Loss of life of, or personal injury to, any other person whether on land or on water, loss of or damage to any other property or infringement of any rights caused by the act, neglect or default of any person on board the ship for whose act, neglect or default the owner is responsible or any person not on board the ship for whose act, neglect or default the owner is responsible: Provided however that in regard to the act, neglect or default of this last class of person, the owner shall only be entitled to limit his liability when the act, neglect or default is one which occurs in the navigation or the management of the ship or in the loading, carriage or discharge of its cargo or in the embarkation, carriage or disembarkation of its passengers.

(c) Any obligation or liability imposed by any law relating to the removal of wreck and arising from or in connection with the raising, removal or destruction of any ship which is sunk, stranded or abandoned (including anything which may be on board such ship) and any obligation or liability arising out of damage caused to harbour works, basins and navigable waterways.

(2) In the present Convention the expression "personal claims" means claims resulting from loss of life and personal injury: the expression "property claims" means all other claims set out in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) An owner shall be entitled to limit his liability in the cases set out in paragraph (1) of this Article even in cases where his liability arises, without proof of negligence on the part of the owner or of persons for whose conduct he is responsible, by reason of his ownership, possession, custody or control of the ship.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall apply:

(a) to claims for salvage or to claims for contribution in general average.

(b) To claims by the Master, by members of the crew, by any servants of the owner on board the ship or by servants of the owner whose duties are connected with the ship, including the claims of their heirs, personal representatives or dependents, if under the law governing the contract of service between the owner and such servants the owner is not entitled to limit his liability in respect of such claims or if he is by such law only permitted to limit his liability to an amount greater than that provided for in Article 3 of this Convention.

(5) If the owner of a ship is entitled to make a claim against a claimant arising out of the same occurrence, their respective claims shall be set off against each other and the provisions of this Convention shall only apply to the balance, if any.

(6) The question upon whom lies the burden of proving whether or not the occurrence giving rise to the claim resulted from the actual fault or privity of the owner shall be determined by the *lex fori*.

(7) The act of invoking limitation of liability shall not constitute an admission of liability.

ARTICLE 2.

(1) The limit of liability prescribed by Article 3 of this Convention shall apply to the aggregate of personal claims and property claims which arise on any distinct occasion without regard to any claims which have arisen or may arise on any other distinct occasion.

(2) When the aggregate of the claims which arise on any distinct occasion exceeds the limits of liability provided for by Article 3, the total sum representing such limits of liability may be constituted as one distinct limitation fund.

(3) The fund thus constituted shall be available only for the payment of claims in respect of which limitation of liability can be invoked.

(4) After the fund has been constituted, no claimant against the fund shall be entitled to exercise any right against any other assets of the shipowner in respect of his claim against the fund, if the limitation fund is actually available for the benefit of the claimant.

ARTICLE 3.

(1) The amounts to which the owner of a ship may limit his liability under Article 1 shall be:

(a) Where the occurrence has only given rise to property claims, an aggregate amount of 1000 francs for each ton of the ship's tonnage;

(b) Where the occurrence has only given rise to personal claims an aggregate amount of 3100 francs for each ton of the ship's tonnage;

(c) Where the occurrence has given rise both to personal claims and property claims an aggregate amount of 3100 francs for each ton of the ship's tonnage, of which a first portion amounting to 2100 francs for each ton of the ship's tonnage shall be exclusively appropriated to the payment of personal claims and of which a second portion amounting to 1000 francs for each ton of the ship's tonnage shall be appropriated to the payment of property claims, provided however that in cases where the first portion is insufficient to pay the personal claims in full, the unpaid balance of such claims shall rank rateably with the property claims for payment against the second portion of the fund.

(2) In each portion of the limitation fund the distribution among the claimants shall be made in proportion to the amounts of their established claims.

(3) If before the fund is distributed the owner has paid in whole or in part any of the claims set out in Article 1 paragraph (1) he shall pro tanto be placed in the same position in relation to the fund as the claimant whose claim he has paid, but only to the extent that the claimant whose claim he has paid would have had a right of recovery against him under the national law of the State where the fund has been constituted.

(4) Where the shipowner establishes that he may at a later date be compelled to pay in whole or in part any of the claims set out in Article 1 paragraph (1) the Court or other competent authority of the country where the fund has been constituted may order that a sufficient

sum shall be provisionally set aside to enable the shipowner at such later date to enforce his claim against the fund in the manner set out in the preceding paragraph.

(5) For the purpose of ascertaining the limit of an owner's liability in accordance with the provisions of this Article the tonnage of a ship of less than 300 tons shall be deemed to be 300 tons.

(6) The franc mentioned in this article shall be deemed to refer to a unit consisting of sixty-five and a half milligrams of gold of millesimal fineness nine hundred. The amounts mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be converted into the national currency of the State in which limitation is sought on the basis of the value of that currency by reference to the unit defined above at the date on which the shipowner shall have constituted the limitation fund, made the payment or given a guarantee which under the law of that state is equivalent to such payment.

(7) For the purpose of this convention tonnage shall be calculated as follows:

—In the case of steamships or other mechanically propelled ships there shall be taken the net tonnage with the addition of the amount deducted from the gross tonnage on account of engine room space for the purpose of ascertaining the net tonnage.

—In the case of all other ships there shall be taken the net tonnage.

ARTICLE 4.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph (2) of this Convention, the rules relating to the constitution and distribution of the limitation fund, if any, and all rules of procedure shall be governed by the national law of the State in which the fund is constituted.

ARTICLE 5.

(1) Whenever a shipowner is entitled to limit his liability under this Convention, and the ship or another ship or other property in the same ownership has been arrested within the jurisdiction of a contracting State or bail or other security has been given to avoid arrest, the Court or other competent authority of such State may order the release of the ship or other property or of the security given if it is established that the shipowner has already given satisfactory bail or security in a sum equal to the full limit of his liability under this Convention and that the bail or other security so given is actually available for the benefit of the claimant in accordance with his rights.

(2) Where, in circumstances mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, bail or other security has already been given:

(a) at the port where the accident giving rise to the claim occurred;

(b) at the first port of call after the accident if the accident did not occur in a port;

(c) at the port of disembarkation or discharge if the claim is a personal claim or relates to damage to cargo;

the Court or other competent authority shall order the release of the ship, bail or other security given, subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall apply likewise if the bail or other security already given is in a sum less than the full limit of liability under this Convention, provided that satisfactory bail or other security is given for the balance.

(4) When the shipowner has given bail or other security in a sum equal to the full limit of his liability under this Convention such bail or other security shall be available for the payment of all claims arising on a distinct occasion and in respect of which the shipowner may limit his liability.

(5) Questions of procedure relating to actions brought under the provisions of this Convention and also the time limit within which such actions shall be brought or prosecuted shall be decided in accordance with the national law of the Contracting State in which the action takes place.

ARTICLE 6.

(1) In this Convention the liability of the shipowner includes the liability of the ship herself.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) of this Article, the provisions of this Convention shall apply to the charterer, manager and operator of the ship, and to the master, members of the crew and other servants of the owner, charterer, manager or operator acting in the course of their employment, in the same way as they apply to an owner himself: Provided that the total limits of liability of the owner and all such other persons in respect of personal claims and property claims arising on a distinct occasion shall not exceed the amounts determined in accordance with Article 3 of this Convention.

(3) When actions are brought against the master or against members of the crew such persons may limit their liability even if the occurrence which gives rise to the claims resulted from the actual fault or privity of one or more of such persons. If, however, the master or member of the crew is at the same time the owner, co-owner, charterer, manager or operator of the ship, the provisions of this paragraph shall only apply where the act, neglect or default in question is an act, neglect or default committed by the person in question in his capacity as master or as member of the crew of the ship.

ARTICLE 7.

This Convention shall apply whenever the owner of a ship, or any other person having by virtue of the provisions of Article 6 hereof the same rights as an owner of a ship, limits or seeks to limit his liability before the Court of a Contracting State or seeks to procure the release of a ship or other property arrested or the bail or other security given within the jurisdiction of any such State.

Nevertheless, each Contracting State shall have the right to exclude, wholly or partially, from the benefits of this Convention any non-Contracting State, or any person who, at the time when he seeks to limit his liability or to secure the release of a ship or other property arrest-

ed or the bail or other security in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 hereof, is not ordinarily resident in a Contracting State, or does not have his principal place of business in a Contracting State, or any ship in respect of which limitation of liability or release is sought which does not at the time specified above fly the flag of a Contracting State.

ARTICLE 8.

Each Contracting State reserves the right to decide what other classes of ship shall be treated in the same manner as sea-going ships for the purposes of this Convention.

ARTICLE 9.

This Convention shall be open for signature by the States represented at the tenth session of the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law.

ARTICLE 10.

This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Belgian Government which shall notify through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of their deposit.

ARTICLE 11.

(1) This Convention shall come into force six months after the date of deposit of at least ten instruments of ratification, of which at least five by States that have each a tonnage equal or superior to one million gross tons of tonnage.

(2) For each signatory State which ratifies the Convention after the date of deposit of the instrument of ratification determining the coming into force such as is stipulated in para. (1) of this article, this Convention shall come into force six months after the deposit of their instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 12.

Any State not represented at the tenth session of the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law may accede to this Convention.

The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Belgian Government which shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of the deposit of any such instruments.

The Convention shall come into force in respect of the acceding State six months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of accession of that State, but not before the date of entry into force of the Convention as established by Article 11 (1).

ARTICLE 13.

Each High Contracting Party shall have the right to denounce this Convention at any time after the coming into force thereof in respect of such High Contracting Party. Nevertheless, this denunciation shall only take effect one year after the date on which notification thereof has been received by the Belgian Government which shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of such notification.

ARTICLE 14.

(1) Any High Contracting Party may at the time of its ratification or accession to this Convention or at any time thereafter declare by written notification to the Belgian Government that the Convention shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible. The Convention shall six months after the date of the receipt of such notification by the Belgian Government extend to the territories named therein, but not before the date of the coming into force of the Convention in respect of such High Contracting Party;

(2) A High Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) of this article extending the Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may at any time thereafter declare by notification given to the Belgian Government that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory. This denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which notification thereof has been received by the Belgian Government;

(3) The Belgian Government shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of any notification received by it under this article.

ARTICLE 15.

Any High Contracting Party may three years after the coming into force of this Convention in respect of such High Contracting Party or at any time thereafter request that a conference be convened in order to consider amendments to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party proposing to avail itself of this right shall notify the Belgian Government which shall convene the conference within six months thereafter.

ARTICLE 16.

In respect of the relations between States which ratify this Convention or accede to it, this Convention shall replace and abrogate the International Convention for the unification of certain rules concerning the limitation of the liability of the owners of seagoing ships, signed at Brussels on the 25th of August 1924.

In Witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

Done at Brussels, this tenth day of October 1957, in the French and English languages, the two texts being equally authentic, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Belgian Government, which shall issue certified copies.

International Convention Relating to Stowaways

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

Having recognized the desirability of determining by agreement certain uniform rules relating to stowaways, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and thereto have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

In this Convention the following expressions shall have the meanings specified hereunder:

"Stowaway" means a person who, at any port or place in the vicinity thereof, secretes himself in a ship without the consent of the shipowner or Master or any other person in charge of the ship and who is on board after the ship has left that port or place.

"Port of Embarkation" means the port or place in the vicinity thereof at which a stowaway boards the ship on which he is found.

"Port of Disembarkation" means the port at which the stowaway is delivered to the appropriate authority in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

"Appropriate authority" means the body or person at the port of disembarkation authorized by the Government of the State in which that port is situated to receive and deal with stowaways in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

"Owner" includes any charterer to whom the ship is demised.

ARTICLE 2.

(1) If on any voyage of a ship registered in or bearing the flag of a Contracting State a stowaway is found in a port or at sea, the Master of the ship may, subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, deliver the stowaway to the appropriate authority at the first port in a Contracting State at which the ship calls after the stowaway is found, and at which he considers that the stowaway will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

(2) Upon delivery of the stowaway to the appropriate authority, the Master of the ship shall give to that authority a signed statement containing all information in his possession relating to that stowaway including his nationality or nationalities, his port of embarkation and the date, time and geographical position of the ship when the stowaway was found, as well as the port of departure of the ship and the subsequent ports of call with dates of arrival and departure.

(3) Unless the stowaway is under a previous individual order of deportation or prohibition from entry, the appropriate authority of a Contracting State shall receive any stowaway delivered to it in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article and deal with him in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 3.

When a stowaway is delivered to the appropriate authority at the port of disembarkation:

(1) This authority may return him to any State of which it considers that he is a national and is admitted as such by that State.

(2) When, however, the State or States of which the appropriate authority consider the stowaway to be a national refuses or refuse to accept his return, or when the appropriate authority is satisfied that the stowaway possesses no nationality or that, for reasons mentioned in Article 5 (2), he should not be returned to his own country, then the said authority may subject to the provisions of Article 5 (2), return the stowaway to the State in which the port which they consider to have been his port of embarkation is situated.

(3) However, if the stowaway cannot be returned as provided under paragraph (1) or (2) of this article, the appropriate authority may, subject to the provisions of Article 5 (2), return him to the State in which the last port at which the ship called prior to his being found is situated.

(4) Finally, when the stowaway cannot be returned as provided under paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this article, the appropriate authority may return him to the Contracting State whose flag was flown by the ship in which he was found.

The State to which the stowaway is accordingly returned, shall be bound to accept the stowaway, subject to the provisions of Article 2 (3).

ARTICLE 4.

The costs of maintenance of a stowaway at his port of disembarkation as well as those for returning him to the country of which he is a national shall be defrayed by the shipowner, without prejudice to the right of recovery, if any, from the State of which the stowaway is a national.

In all other cases the shipowner shall defray the costs of returning the stowaway but he will not be liable to defray maintenance costs for a period exceeding three months from the time when the stowaway is delivered to the appropriate authority.

Any obligation to provide a deposit or bail as a guarantee for payment of the above costs shall be determined by the law of the port of disembarkation.

ARTICLE 5.

(1) The powers conferred by this Convention on the Master of a ship and on an appropriate authority, with respect to the disposal of a stowaway, shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers or obligations which he or they may have in that respect.

(2) As regards the application of the provisions of this Convention, the Master and the appropriate authorities of the port of disembarkation will take into account the reasons which may be put forward by the stowaway for not being disembarked at or returned to those ports or States mentioned in this Convention.

(3) The provisions of this Convention shall not in any way affect the power or obligation of a Contracting State to grant political asylum.

ARTICLE 6.

This Convention shall be open for signature by the States represented at the tenth session of the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law.

ARTICLE 7.

This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Belgian Government which shall notify through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of their deposit.

ARTICLE 8.

(1) This Convention shall come into force between the ten States which first ratify it, six months after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification.

(2) This Convention shall come into force in respect of each signatory State which ratifies it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, six months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification of that State.

ARTICLE 9.

Any State not represented at the tenth session of the Diplomatic Conference on Maritime Law may accede to this Convention.

The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Belgian Government which shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of the deposit of any such instruments.

The Convention shall come into force in respect of the acceding State six months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of accession of that State, but not before the date of entry into force of the Convention as established by Article 8 (1).

ARTICLE 10.

Each High Contracting Party shall have the right to denounce this Convention at any time after the coming into force thereof in respect of such High Contracting Party. Nevertheless, this denunciation shall only take effect one year after the date on which notification thereof has been received by the Belgian Government which shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of such notification.

ARTICLE 11.

(1) Any High Contracting Party may at the time of its ratification of or accession to this Convention or at any time thereafter declare by written notification to the Belgian Government that the Convention shall extend to any of the territories for whose international relations it is responsible. The Convention shall six months after the date of the receipt of such notification by the Belgian Government extend to the territories named therein, but not before the date of the coming into force of the Convention in respect of such High Contracting Party.

(2) Any High Contracting Party which has made a declaration under paragraph (1) of this article extending the Convention to any territory for whose international relations it is responsible may at any time thereafter declare by notification given to the Belgian Government that the Convention shall cease to extend to such territory. This denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which notification thereof has been received by the Belgian Government.

(3) The Belgian Government shall inform through diplomatic channels all signatory and acceding States of any notification received by it under this article.

ARTICLE 12.

Any High Contracting Party may three years after the coming into force of this Convention in respect of such High Contracting Party or at any time thereafter request that a Conference be convened in order to consider amendments to the Convention.

Any High Contracting Party proposing to avail itself of this right shall notify the Belgian Government which

shall convene the Conference within six months thereafter.

In Witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized, have signed this Convention.

Done at Brussels, this tenth day of October 1957, in the French and English languages, the two texts being equally authentic, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Belgian Government, which shall issue certified copies.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Cooperation in Science, Culture and Education

*Statement by George Meany
U.S. Representative to the General Assembly¹*

My delegation is glad to join with others who sincerely seek international cooperation in the field of culture, science, and education. We realize the importance of this subject. The United States has been promoting international cooperation in these fields in many ways. We have done so because we see in genuine cultural exchange a valuable means of fostering peace, democracy, and human fulfillment.

Before I go into a discussion of certain basic features of this problem, let me note that the amendments which we are cosponsoring² are intended to make the Czechoslovak resolution consistent with United Nations practices and procedures.

The subject of international cooperation in education, science, and culture is appropriately before this Committee. The United States has attached great value to sincere international exchanges in these fields. We prize such cooperation as an important contribution to the promotion of mutual understanding among the peoples of the world. But the adoption of a resolution calling

¹ Made in Committee III (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) on Oct. 8 (U.S. delegation press release 2759) during debate on a Czechoslovak draft resolution (U.N. doc. A/C.3/L.610/Rev. 1) concerning "further development of international cooperation in the field of science, culture and education."

² U.N. doc. A/C.3/L.614.

for such cooperation is not enough. It must be related to facts and deeds. We must promote the atmosphere and conditions which will give this resolution flesh and blood. As it is, this resolution could be meaningless. Though made in the name of governments, it might have no real value.

International cultural cooperation can be of two types: (1) cooperation between governments; (2) contacts and cooperation between peoples through their own organizations which are independent of and not controlled by governments. I draw this distinction between the two types not because they are necessarily mutually exclusive. They can supplement and complement each other. It is then that international cultural cooperation is at its best. Likewise, when I distinguish between governments and peoples, I do not mean to say that governments and peoples cannot have an identity of interests. In fact, in many instances they do have a community of interests. But there are also totalitarian governments, based on a single-party system unchallengeable in its complete monopoly of power over every walk of life—cultural and scientific, religious and economic. In such cases, it is especially urgent to draw a sharp line of distinction between the governments and the peoples over whom they wield total power. I am sure we all agree on this.

Understanding and friendship between governments require neighborly association and full and free exchange of information between them. Understanding and friendship *between* the various peoples can never be effectively advanced unless they enjoy the right of free exchange of ideas and information *within* their own respective countries. Freedom of expression and exchange of ideas *inside* any country is the very first requirement for its people being able to achieve genuine cultural cooperation with other peoples *outside* its borders. By denying the people of their own country the right to freedom of expression and exchange of ideas, totalitarian regimes place enormous roadblocks on the path to true and effective international cultural exchange.

This is not to say that scientific and technical progress is impossible in countries with totalitarian governments. For example, Nazi Germany, under totalitarian rule, could boast enormous technical genius and progress. But the ability to make such technical progress does not necessarily spell better life and more cultural opportunities for the

people. Furthermore, the capacity for such technical progress has nothing to do with the advancement of cultural cooperation between peoples or governments.

Some Urgent Prerequisites

I would like to translate the resolution before us into life. I would like to give it some real meaning. This requires, first of all, that certain conditions be met by all cooperating member states. Let me cite some of the conditions I believe are essential to effective international cultural cooperation.

1. Cultural exchange agreements between countries should be on a reciprocal basis, with a view of assuring their respective citizens equal and maximum access to information.

2. Governments should encourage their people to have full and genuine cultural cooperation with the people of other countries.

3. Cultural exchanges should be entered into and organized only if and when they genuinely seek to promote understanding and friendship between the participating countries. Cultural exchanges should not be entered into when they are undertaken to bolster and enhance the domestic authority and international prestige of governments which impose political-party control and limitations of freedom on artists and scientists and deny their own people the rights specified in the charter of the United Nations.

How can artists, writers, and intellectuals express their talents and thoughts fully and freely when they are prisoners of a political-party line? How can there be any real cultural exchanges where writers and intellectuals fear to express themselves freely lest they be ostracized and punished by the dominant ruling party clique for violating the so-called party line on literature, biology, medicine, music, history, or philosophy? I am sure you all agree with me when I say, the prospect of spending years in prison or exile—or even of being executed—is no source of encouragement or reward to freedom of thought. Such prospects do not serve to enrich the culture of any country. Such treatment of courageous and constructive thinking is a barbarous blow against national culture. Such treatment is an insuperable obstacle to international cultural cooperation and exchange.

I just cannot see how any political-party boss helps culture at home or promotes conditions essential to international cultural cooperation by appointing himself as the supreme judge of what music or what foreign news is good or bad for the great mass of people to hear.

4. International cultural cooperation should be something living. The best way to find out whether any cultural exchange is justified or worth while is to find out what effect it has on the peoples involved. What does it do to their hopes and yearnings for full and free expression of their talents and capacities?

In this connection you will be interested to learn how another world organization looks upon this problem. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, with more than 54 million members, has given much consideration to this exchange question. This great world body of free labor, with affiliates in scores of countries in every part of the world, rejects, as a matter of principle, the idea of free labor sending delegations to any country which prohibits free trade unions, outlaws free trade-union activities, and penalizes workers for advocating free trade unionism. The ICFTU refuses to exchange delegations with any country which denies its people the right of freedom of association and its workers the right of genuine collective bargaining and the right to strike.

5. The people of every member state in the United Nations can and should contribute to the development of international cultural cooperation. It is, I think, appropriate here to recall the proposal advanced in his speech before the General Assembly by the distinguished Foreign Minister of Italy, Signor Pella. He stressed the fact that there is one contribution that every member state must make if the United Nations is to serve effectively and if such resolutions as the one before us are to play any part at all in promoting international cooperation in the cultural realm. The United States Government associates itself completely with the idea that every member state should popularize among its own people the United Nations, its activities, publications and reports, and the work of its specialized agencies. Every member state should obligate itself to permit and encourage the widest circulation of all reports and documents issued by the United Nations, by its special committees, and by its spe-

cialized agencies. One cannot speak seriously of the United Nations serving to promote cultural relations and exchanges between and among its member states as long as any of them put any obstacles to their people having full access to its studies, surveys, reports, and other vital documents.

In addition, each member state should permit, encourage, and assist representatives of the various specialized agencies of the United Nations in connection with the furtherance of their designated assignments and tasks.

Everybody here certainly realizes the potentially great role of the United Nations in the promotion of international cultural cooperation. Each government should permit its own people to have full opportunity to acquaint themselves with and render help to the United Nations and its undertakings. I think this is a good way to show regard and respect for the United Nations.

United States Progress in Cultural Cooperation

The United States has many exchange programs with other countries. Some of them are Government-financed. Many are not. The Department of State program, initiated in 1939, has spent some \$190 million on educational exchange activities designed to increase mutual understanding with other countries.

The Institute of International Education, with headquarters here in New York, has recently provided us with very interesting figures on the scope of the exchange program between the United States and other countries. Its report deals only with the exchange of students, faculty members, and physicians. Allow me to cite some important data from a recent issue of *Open Doors*, issued by the Institute of International Education.

During the academic year 1956-57 there were 40,666 foreign students in the United States. They came from 136 nations and political areas of the world—from the Far East, Latin America, Europe, North America, the Near and Middle East, Africa, and Oceania. These students were reported in all 48 states in our country, as well as in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. There were also 1,153 foreign teachers and researchers who had received appointments to American faculties. There were 6,741 foreign physicians in American hospitals. 1,492 faculty members from 340 United States colleges

and universities worked on teaching or research projects in Europe, the Far East, the Near and Middle East, and Latin America. During the academic year 1955-56, 9,887 American students studied abroad—in 387 institutions of 54 foreign countries.

The 1,153 visiting foreign scholars in this country include professors, instructors, lecturers, and advanced researchers who served on the faculties of United States colleges and universities. Sixty-one nations were represented. They were in colleges and universities in 43 of our States and in the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

In the field of cultural exchanges with other countries, I might also cite the recent tours of the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra in Latin America, the Minneapolis and Los Angeles Symphony Orchestras in the Far East, the Robert Shaw Chorale in the Near East, and the Boston and New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestras in Europe. I should mention the performances by other American groups abroad. Among these are *Porgy and Bess* and the Ballet Theater.

The pages of our daily press here in New York are filled with accounts of performances by artists from many areas of the world. Other parts of the United States are similarly fortunate to enjoy the cultural accomplishments of foreign guests in this country. It is our view that there is much to be learned by all peoples and all nations through increased exchange programs between countries.

The International Educational Exchange Program, initiated in the United States in 1946 under the Fulbright act, is truly a plan to turn the implements of war into the instruments of peace and understanding. At the end of World War II there were many millions of dollars worth of American military equipment in warehouses all over the world. These included bulldozers, machine tools, locomotives, food, and clothing. Such supplies could be very useful in rebuilding the war-devastated countries. But these countries did not have the dollars with which to purchase this much-needed equipment. Accordingly, the United States Congress enacted legislation to enable these countries to purchase this equipment with their own currency and on credit. A part of these funds was then set aside, through special

agreements, for educational exchange purposes. Both the United States and the other countries have profited thereby.

Last year President Eisenhower launched a people-to-people program to increase contacts and activities among individuals around the world and to further international understanding and friendship. This program, private in character, is in addition to official Government activity in this field. In launching this program the United States has emphasized the importance of people—as private citizens—getting together “to work out not one method but thousands of methods by which people can gradually learn a little bit more of each other.”

Some Practical Proposals

In this spirit let me make some suggestions which governments might consider in order to give meaning to United Nations resolutions for dealing with international cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation:

1. All internal censorship of press and publications should be progressively eliminated in order to facilitate and foster freer exchange of information and ideas.
2. Immediate steps should be taken to put an end to the censorship of outgoing press dispatches and to eliminate all barriers to the normal sources of information and the free circulation of ideas.
3. Information centers should be opened, on a reciprocal basis, in the various member states. All rules and regulations hampering or limiting the possibility of the fullest free use of these centers by the people at large should be eliminated.
4. Eliminate all barriers to the free publication, circulation, and distribution of official periodicals among public agencies and private individuals.
5. Books, periodicals, and newspapers of various member states should not only be freely exchanged by universities, professional bodies, and scientific institutes but also publicly sold to the people.
6. Arrange for exchange of uncensored broadcasts on world developments.
7. Discontinue all jamming of radio services.

On the basis I have outlined, Mr. Chairman, it is the belief of my delegation that cultural, scien-

tific, and educational exchanges between all peoples can be enhanced and developed in the interest of a better and more peaceful world.³

12th Anniversary of United Nations

*Statement by Henry Cabot Lodge
U.S. Representative to the United Nations¹*

The twelfth anniversary of the United Nations calls to mind what a source of strength the United Nations has proved to be in our search for peace with justice.

In the past year the United Nations helped us in dealing with two great crises—in the Suez area and in Hungary.

In the Middle East area as a whole the situation is still dangerous, but in the Suez crisis last year the United Nations achieved a cease-fire and withdrawal of attacking forces. It then created an unprecedented United Nations Emergency Force to police the troubled areas in Gaza and the Gulf of Aqaba. It also cleared the canal. As a result, conditions are quieter in those two places than they were a year ago. The world took a turn away from war. This could not have been achieved by any nation acting alone.

In the Hungarian crisis nothing short of war could have prevented the Soviet Union from once again crushing Hungary's freedom. But the United Nations exposed this Soviet brutality in all its details and twice condemned it by overwhelming votes. Thereby it struck a powerful blow against the reputation of communism throughout the world.

The United Nations deals with more than war and conflict. It helped in the creation of the new International Atomic Energy Agency, which resulted from President Eisenhower's proposal to put the power of the atom at the peaceful service of mankind. It has continued through the Children's Fund, the refugee programs, and the small but efficient Technical Assistance Program to help millions of people in many countries toward a better life. Thus it proves daily that nations need not fight each other and can, in the words

of the charter, "live together in peace with one another as good neighbors."

To carry out our own foreign policies under the aegis of the United Nations helps America directly, as we then get credit for practicing altruism instead of power politics. To take steps toward peace and justice in the world helps America in the largest sense.

Almost every day the United Nations is the scene of important events which play a big part in American foreign relations—events on which the peace and liberty of future generations will largely depend. It deserves the support and understanding of all our citizens.

U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

12th Session, Contracting Parties to GATT

The Department of State announced on October 17 (press release 581) that Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, had been named chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 12th session of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade beginning that day at Geneva, Switzerland.

Negotiated in 1947, the GATT is a multilateral agreement on trade rules to which 37 countries are now parties. These countries account for more than 80 percent of international trade, and the annual sessions of their representatives constitute the principal world trade forum.

The 12th session is expected to last about 6 weeks. It will be concerned with problems that have arisen under the agreement since the last meeting of its adherents, which was held October 11–November 16, 1956.¹

A meeting of high-level officials concerned with trade policy will be a feature of the 12th session. At this meeting, which will open on October 28, high-ranking officials having responsibilities in the trade-policy field will present the views of their governments on the prospects for continued expansion of world trade under the GATT and discuss the European market integration projects, trends in commodity trade, and international trade cooperation.

The delegations will also consider the relation-

³ Committee III on Oct. 9 adopted the Czechoslovak draft resolution, as amended (U.N. doc. A/C.3/L.610/Rev. 2) by a vote of 67–0–2.

¹ Released on the occasion of United Nations Day, Oct. 24 (U.S./U.N. press release 2784 dated Oct. 23).

¹ For a review of the 11th session, see BULLETIN of Dec. 3, 1956, p. 893.

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² Ibid.
³ Ibid.
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ships between the trade obligations provided for in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the new common-market arrangements among the six European signatories of the treaty establishing the European Economic Community.

There will also be a report on the negotiations which have been taking place in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) between the six common-market countries and the United Kingdom and other OEEC countries to establish a European free-trade area in relationship with the common market.

Ghana and Malaya, which achieved independence this year, have become Contracting Parties to the GATT under the sponsorship of the United Kingdom. The addition of these countries brings the total number of GATT parties to 37.

During the past few months consultations, originally proposed by the United States, have been held under the GATT with a number of countries looking toward the removal of quantitative import restrictions as balance-of-payments conditions permit.² Consultations with certain countries will continue during the 12th session. There will be a report to the Contracting Parties on the results of these consultations.

Though not a part of the 12th session, multilateral renegotiations of certain tariff concessions granted by Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Greece, and the Union of South Africa to the other GATT countries are also taking place in Geneva.³ These talks, in which the United States is participating, will continue during and after the session.

Other matters to come before the Contracting Parties include annual reports under certain decisions taken in previous years, customs administration matters, comments on trends and developments in trade in primary commodities, and an exchange of views on the related issue of disposal of agricultural surpluses.

The U.S. delegation is as follows:

Chairman

Thomas C. Mann, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

Vice Chairmen

Carl D. Corse, Department of State

Charles W. Adair, Jr., Department of State

U.S. Representative to International Organizations at Geneva

Franklin Gowen

Congressional and Nongovernmental Advisers

Representative Charles E. Chamberlain⁴

Representative Frank M. Karsten

Andrew J. Biemiller, director, legislation department, AFL-CIO

Arthur B. Evans, member, National Agricultural Advisory Council

H. J. Heinz II, president, H. J. Heinz Co.

Advisers

Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce

W. Walton Butterworth, U.S. Representative to the European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg

Saul Baran, Department of Commerce

Louis Boochever, U.S. Mission to the European Coal and Steel Community, Luxembourg

Stanley M. Cleveland, Department of State

A. Richard DeFelice, Department of Agriculture

Ethel Dietrich, U.S. Mission to NATO and European Regional Organizations, Paris

Morris J. Fields, Department of the Treasury

C. Edward Galbreath, Executive Office of the President

Mortimer D. Goldstein, Department of State

Joseph A. Greenwald, Department of State

Walter Hollis, Department of State

Dallas L. Jones, Department of State

John M. Leddy, Department of State

Joe A. Robinson, American Consulate General, Geneva

Stephen H. Rogers, Department of State

Murray Ryss, Department of State

Robert E. Simpson, Department of Commerce

Oscar Zaglits, Department of Agriculture

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Atomic Energy

Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Done at New York October 26, 1956. Entered into force July 29, 1957. TIAS 3873.

Ratification deposited: Burma, October 18, 1957.

Nationality

Convention on the nationality of women. Done at Montevideo December 26, 1933. Entered into force August 29,

² *Ibid.*, July 22, 1957, p. 153.

³ *Ibid.*, Oct. 7, 1957, p. 581.

⁴ See Department of State press release 588 dated Oct. 22.

1934. 49 Stat. 2957.

Ratification deposited: Argentina, October 2, 1957.

Political Rights of Women

Inter-American convention on granting of political rights to women. Done at Bogotá May 2, 1948. Entered into force April 22, 1949.¹

Ratification deposited: Argentina, October 2, 1957.

Postal Services

Universal postal convention, with final protocol, annex, regulations of execution, and provisions regarding airmail and final protocol thereto. Signed at Brussels July 11, 1952. Entered into force July 1, 1953. TIAS 2800. *Adherence:* Ghana, October 10, 1957.

Sugar

Protocol amending the international sugar agreement (TIAS 3177), with annex. Done at London December 1, 1956. Entered into force January 1, 1957; for the United States September 25, 1957.

Signatures:

Australia, December 14, 1956
Belgium, December 13, 1956
Canada, December 15, 1956
China, December 14, 1956²
Cuba, December 13, 1956
Czechoslovakia, December 14, 1956³
Dominican Republic, December 14, 1956
France, December 13, 1956
Germany, Federal Republic of, December 14, 1956
Greece, December 14, 1956
Haiti, December 12, 1956
Japan, December 11, 1956
Lebanon, December 14, 1956
Mexico, December 14, 1956
Netherlands, December 14, 1956
Nicaragua, December 14, 1956
Poland, December 13, 1956
Portugal, December 14, 1956
Union of South Africa, December 12, 1956
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, December 15, 1956⁴
United Kingdom, December 13, 1956⁵

Ratifications deposited:

Australia, June 26, 1957
Belgium, July 1, 1957
Canada, June 25, 1957
China, June 19, 1957
Cuba, June 28, 1957
Czechoslovakia, May 27, 1957
Dominican Republic, July 1, 1957
Japan, June 24, 1957
Netherlands, June 27, 1957
Poland, August 14, 1957
Portugal, July 1, 1957
Union of South Africa, April 10, 1957
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, July 18, 1957
United Kingdom, May 15, 1957

Accessions deposited:

United States, September 25, 1957⁶
Hungary, March 29, 1957⁶
Panama, March 1, 1957
Philippines, June 7, 1957

¹ Not in force for the United States.

² With a declaration.

³ With a reservation and a statement.

⁴ With a statement.

⁵ Extended to all territories for the international relations of which the United States is responsible.

⁶ Upheld reservations made on the occasion of their accession to the international sugar agreement of 1953.

Territorial application:

Extended to the following British territories on May 15, 1957:

Aden (Colony and Protectorate)
Bahamas
Barbados
Bermuda
British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei (Protected State)
Cyprus
Falkland Islands (Colony and Dependencies)
Fiji
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)
Gibraltar
Hong Kong
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands, and the Cayman Islands)
Kenya (Colony and Protectorate)
Leeward Islands: Antigua; Montserrat; St. Christopher, Nevis, and Anguilla; Virgin Islands
Mauritius
Federation of Nigeria: Lagos, Northern, Eastern, and Western Regions of Nigeria; Southern Cameroons
St. Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha)
Sarawak
Seychelles
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)
Somaliland Protectorate
Tanganyika (under U.K. Trusteeship)
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda Protectorate
Western Pacific High Commission Territories: British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Central and Southern Line Islands
Windward Islands: Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent
Zanzibar Protectorate

BILATERAL

Ecuador

Agreement amending the agricultural commodities agreement of February 15, 1957 (TIAS 3768). Effected by exchange of notes at Washington September 9 and 10, 1957. Entered into force September 10, 1957.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Designations

Philip J. Farley as Special Assistant to the Secretary for Atomic Energy Affairs, effective October 18.

John A. Calhoun as Deputy Director of the Executive Secretariat, effective October 21.

Joseph N. Greene, Jr., as Special Assistant to the Secretary, effective October 21.

Woodbury Willoughby as Director, Office of International Trade, Bureau of Economic Affairs, effective October 23.

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Releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

Releases issued prior to October 21 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 577 of October 15, 578 of October 16, and 581 of October 17.

No.	Date	Subject
585	10/21	Wilcox: "International Organizations: Aid to World Trade and Prosperity."
†586	10/21	Delegation to ILO Governing Body (rewrite).
587	10/22	Itinerary for Spaak visit (rewrite).
*588	10/22	Adviser to GATT delegation (biographic details).
589	10/22	Exchange with Poland of food and clothing specialists.
590	10/23	Reinhardt: Colombo Plan meeting.
591	10/23	Dulles-Macmillan: exchange of greetings.
592	10/25	1958 Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting.
593	10/25	U.S.-French air agreement conversations.
†594	10/25	U.S.-U.S.S.R. meetings on exchanges.

* Not printed.

† Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.



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American Foreign Policy, 1950-1955
Basic Documents—Volume I

This publication is the first of two volumes intended to present in convenient reference form the basic published documents regarding American foreign relations for the 6-year period of 1950-1955. It may be regarded as a sequel to the volume *A Decade of American Foreign Policy: Basic Documents, 1941-1949*, prepared by the Department and released in 1950 by the Foreign Relations Committee as Senate Document No. 123, 81st Congress, 1st Session. The usefulness of this publication indicated a need for a supplement that would bring the collection closer to currency.

In some instances the 6-year limit (1950-1955) of the compilation has been extended for the sake of continuity by reprinting a few documents that appeared in the earlier *Decade*, as well as including a few additional pre-1950 documents and some 1956 materials. Certain international agreements to which the United States is not a party have been included where the effect of such agreements on American policy formulation is obvious.

Despite its size, which reflects the growth of American responsibility in international relations, the present collection makes no pretense at being exhaustive. In many instances it has proved necessary to print summaries of developments and of individual lengthy documents or to provide nothing more than the title of a document, indicating where its text may be found. A list of the documents, fairly extensive cross-references, and an index, will facilitate use of the volume.

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